

**Summary of ARR & Tariff Filings**

Submitted by

**TPCODL (erstwhile CESU), TPWODL  
(erstwhile WESCO Utility), TPSODL (erstwhile SOUTHCO  
Utility) and TPNODL (erstwhile NESCO Utility)**

For

**FY 2022-23**

**DISCOMs Summary of Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) & Retail Supply Tariff (RST) Proposal Submitted by Electricity Distribution Companies of Odisha for the FY 2022-23**

**1. Energy Sale, Purchase and Loss**

A statement of Energy Purchase, Sale and Overall Distribution Loss from FY2015-16 to 2022-23 as submitted by DISCOM of Odisha namely TP Central Odisha Distribution Ltd (TPCODL, erstwhile CESU), TP Western Odisha Distribution Ltd (TPWODL, erstwhile WESCO Utility), TP Southern Odisha Distribution Ltd. (TPSODL, erstwhile SOUTHCO Utility) and TP Northern Odisha Distribution Limited. (TPNODL, erstwhile NESCO Utility) is given below.

**Table: Energy Sale, Purchase and Loss (Considering railway traction demand)**

DISCOMs	Particulars	2015-16 (Actual)	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (Rev-Est)	2022-23 (Est)
TPCODL	Energy Sale (MU)	5570.77	5488.59	5781.64	6310.92	6273.189	6202.32	6845.1	7360.5
	Energy Purchased (MU)	8367.57	8139.36	8467.09	8783.92	8160.1	8370.43	8938.5	9436.5
	Overall Distribution Loss %	33.42	32.57	31.72	28.15	23.124	25.90	23.42	22.00
TPNODL	Energy Sale (MU)	3806.68	4077.20	4234.96	4530.91	4722.18	3921.63	4418.007	4882.75
	Energy Purchased (MU)	5195.58	5329.66	5448.99	5575.60	5439.43	4941.19	5523.89	5980.10
	Overall Distribution Loss %	26.73	23.50	22.28	18.74	13.19	20.63	20.02	18.35
TPWODL	Energy Sale (MU)	4597.94	4799.00	5378	5972	6115	5714	6760	7110
	Energy Purchased (MU)	6941.62	6969.00	7248	7590	7524	7625	8600	9000
	Overall Distribution Loss %	33.76	31.00	25.81	21.32	18.73	25.07	21.40	21.00
TPSODL	Energy Sale (MU)	2077.87	2141.18	2334.11	2555.88	2619.97	2768.94	2929.44	3127.70
	Energy Purchased (MU)	3192.83	3273.45	3468.18	3638.94	3468.62	355.29	3906.00	4170.00
	Overall Distribution Loss %	34.92	34.59	32.70	29.76	24.47	23.07	25	25

**2. AT&C Losses**

The System Loss, Collection Efficiency and target fixed by OERC in reference to AT&C Loss for the four DISCOMs since FY 2015-16 onwards are given hereunder.

**Table 2: AT&C Loss**

DISCOMs	Particulars	2015-16 (Actual)	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (Rev Est.)	2022-23 (Est.)
TPCODL	Dist. Loss (%)	33.42	32.57	31.72	28.15	23.124	25.90	23.42	22.00
	Collection Efficiency (%)	94.20	96.56	96.6	96.60	90.51	95.09	95.47	97.75
	AT&C Loss (%)	37.29	34.89	34.04	30.49	30.42	29.54	26.89	23.76
	OERC Approved (AT&C Loss %)	23.77	23.77	23.77	23.77	23.77	23	20.02	18.35

DISCOMs	Particulars	2015-16 (Actual)	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (Actual)	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Actual)	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (Rev Est.)	2022-23 (Est.)
TPNODL	Dist. Loss (%)	26.73	23.50	22.28	18.74	13.19	20.63	20.02	18.35
	Collection Efficiency (%)	95.72	96.25	93.38	94.10	86.38	94.28	97.27	99
	AT&C Loss (%)	29.87	26.37	27.43	23.53	25.01	25.17	26.42	19.17
	OERC Approved (AT&C Loss %)	19.17	19.17	19.17	19.17	19.17	19.17	19.17	19.17
TPWODL	Dist. Loss (%)	33.76	31.22	25.81	21.32	18.73	25.07	21.40	21
	Collection Efficiency (%)	95.00	88.00	88	86.87	87.91	97.71	96	96
	AT&C Loss (%)	37.38	39.38	34.80	31.64	28.56	26.78	24.54	24.16
	OERC Approved (AT&C Loss %)	20.40	20.40	20.40	20.40	20.40	20.40	20.40	20.40
TPSODL	Dist. Loss (%)	36.70	34.59	32.70	29.76	24.47	23.07	25	25
	Collection Efficiency (%)	88.60	89.90	91.44	86.95	84.34	91	91	99
	AT&C Loss (%)	43.92	41.20	38.46	38.93	36.30	29.99	31.75	25.75
	OERC Approved (AT&C Loss %)	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.25

### 3. Data Sources

TPNODL, TPWODL, TPSODL and TPCODL have scrupulously complied with the information requested by the Commission for submitting the ARR and tariff for the year 2022-23. TPSODL submitted that the accounts up to Sept 21 have been audited and all the formats with audited accounts up to March 21 have been submitted. TPWODL Submitted that distribution business taken over from 01<sup>st</sup>Jan 21 and the accounts up to Dec 2020 have been audited. While for compilation of data and preparation of ARR the licensees have relied upon the provisional accounts up to March 2021 and actual data up to Sep 2021. However, actual bills received from the bulk supplier, GRIDCO, transmission charges on the basis of actual energy received from OPTCL, SLDC charges on the basis of BSP rate has been taken into account while compilation of data and preparation of ARR.

### 4. Revenue Requirement for FY 2022-23

#### Sales Forecast

For projecting the energy sale to different consumer categories, TPSODL had analysed the past trends of consumption pattern since FY 2001-2002 and actual sales data for the first six months of FY 2020-21. TPCODL had submitted that due to COVID the H2 consumption of FY 2021-22 will not reflect correct growth if the same period would have been normal and hence they have considered projections based on the consumptions of recent months i.e. H1 of FY 2021-22. TPNODL had analysed and relied on past trends of consumption pattern for last ten years i.e. from FY 2011-12 to FY 2020-21 and actual sales data for the first six months of FY 2021-22. With this, the four distribution utilities have forecasted their sales figures for the year 2022-23 as detailed below with reasons for sales growth.

**Table 3 Sales Forecast (Considering railway traction demand)**

Licensee	LT Sales for 2022-23 (Est.)		HT Sales for 2022-23 (Est.)		EHT Sales for 2022-23 (Est.)		Total Sales 2022-23 (Est.) MU
	(MU)	% Rise over FY21-22	(MU)	% Rise over FY21-22	(MU)	% Rise over FY21-22	
<b>TPCODL</b>	4796	6.66	1468	4.40	1096	4.98	7360.48
Remarks	Projected the sales based on the Hi of 201-22, as the historical sales is lower due to COVID		Projected the sales based on the Hi of 201-22, as the historical sales is lower due to COVID		Projected the sales based on the Hi of 201-22, as the historical sales is lower due to COVID		
<b>TPNODL</b>	2734.90	15.64%	485.79	4.70%	1662.05	4.59%	<b>4882.76</b>
Remarks	Impact of new households being constructed under PMAY and electrification of un-electrified households considered along with other sales growth in agro allied activities and specified public purpose category etc.		Lower sales growth is being projected due to shifting of some of the consumers to HT category and raw material issues in power intensive ferrochrome industry		Due to COVID and raw material issues in steel and iron industry the growth is less even due to railways demand growth and planned new industries		
<b>TPWODL</b>	3510.00	7.67%	1850.00	2.77%	1750	2.94%	<b>7110.00</b>
Remarks	Impact of electrification and replacement of energy meters has resulted in growth in domestic sector. Also higher consumption expected in irrigation and agro allied industries		HT Industries who regularly opted to draw power under Open Access in the past has preferred TPWODL power due to high prices in IEX further demand in industrial sector has increased.		Slight increment in Railways consumption due to addition of 6 new connections		
<b>TPSODL</b>	2354.46	7.75%	292.45	4.62%	480.79	3.40%	<b>3127.70</b>
Remarks	Impact of slight more growth of consumption in Domestic Allied Agro activities and allied agro industrial activities consumption .		Considerable growth in Irrigation Pumping & Agriculture consumption, bulk domestic and allied agriculture activities		Consumption growth is projected due to incremental consumption from railways		

## 5. Inputs in Revenue Requirement for FY 2022-23

### 5.1. Power Purchase Expenses

The Licensees have proposed the power purchase costs based on their current BSP, transmission charges and SLDC charges. They have also projected their SMD considering the actual SMD during hi of FY 2021-22 and additional coming in the FY 2022-23 which is as shown in table given below.

**Table 4 Proposed SMD and Power Purchase Cost**

DISCOMs	Est. Power Purchase in(MU)	Estimated Sales (MU)	Distribution Loss (%)	Current BSP (Paise/ Unit)	Estimated Power Purchase Cost (Rs. in Cr.) (Including Transmission and SLDC Charges)	SMD proposed MVA
<b>TPCODL</b>	9436.5	7360.48	22.00%	283	2972	1540
<b>TPNODL</b>	5980.10	4882.76	18.35%	320	2082.09	1150
<b>TPWODL</b>	9000.00	7110	21.00%	337	3286.44	1600
<b>TPSODL</b>	4170.00	3127.70	25.00%	186	980.66	720

## 5.2. Employees Expenses

TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL have projected the employee expenses of Rs 831.71 Cr, Rs 408.93 Cr, Rs 629.06 Cr and Rs 578.75 Cr respectively for FY 2022-23. Out of these proposed employee expenses, Rs 232.13 Cr, Rs. 136.98 Cr, Rs 163.93 Cr and Rs 158.42 Cr respectively are proposed for employee terminal benefit trust requirement for FY 2022-23. TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL have proposed the payment of 7th pay arrears as 75Cr, Rs. 29.40 Cr, Rs. 43.65Cr and Rs. 28.61 Cr respectively.

TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL has estimated the employee cost by considering 3% escalation on Basic Salary over FY 2021-22, DA, HRA, Medical cost at 37%, 20% and 5% of Basic Salary respectively. Apart from this nominal escalation at 10% on other allowances, 7th pay commission arrears and New employees cost considered over the cost incurred for FY 2021-22.

TPCODL has proposed various digitization and additional manpower requirement due to lack of skill set in existing manpower, changing tasks, aging manpower and shortage of competent manpower etc. The licensee has introduced digitization initiatives like centralized payroll system, BIRD cell, Automation and SCADA, SAP-HCM/TM Module, SAP-FICO Module, Meter Reading and Bill Collection App development etc., to improve efficiency and to optimize the manpower requirements.

## 5.3. Administrative and General Expenses

TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL have estimated the A&G expenses of Rs 120.83 Cr, Rs 81.87Cr, Rs 103.17Cr and Rs 72.72Cr respectively based on actual expenses till September 2021. The regulatory provision of 7% increase over the existing A&G expenses is found to be grossly lower for the ensuing year.

TPCODL has proposed A&G expenses budget of Rs. 2.57 Cr for food and convenience, Rs. 1 Cr for miscellaneous expenses, Rs. 1.00 Cr for training, 0.50 Cr for Bill Inward Receiving Desk system etc. TPWODL has proposed additional A&G expenses of Rs. 13.35 Cr. TPNODL has proposed additional expenses towards new NBC contract, enforcement and other IT/OT initiatives, insurance, AMR etc. TPSODL has proposed additional A&G expenses of Rs. 62.12 towards meter reading and collection, customer service and communication expenses, meter management expenses, insurance, legal, consultancy and professional charges, housekeeping expenses, rent rates and taxes etc. Accordingly, TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL have estimated the A&G expenses of Rs 146.84 Cr, Rs 155.18Cr, Rs 151.76Cr and Rs 113.82Cr respectively for FY 2022-23.

## 5.4. Repair and Maintenance (R&M) expenses

All the DISCOMs have calculated R&M expenses as 5.4% of GFA of own assets and the assets created with the Govt. through various schemes like ODSSP, IPDS, RLTA, RGGVY and DDUGJY. The GFA as on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021-22 and the R&M as per 5.4% of the GFA allowed as per regulation and the R&M claimed in ARR is as given below:

**Table 5 R&M Costs**

DISCOMs	GFA as at 1st April of Ensuig FY2021-22 (Rs. Crore)	R&M (5.4% of GFA) (Rs. Crore)	Total R&M Requested (Rs. Crore)
TPCODL	4302.85	232.35	252.97
TPNODL	2533	147.49	240.01
TPWODL	1963.5	106.03	278.53
TPSODL	2400	195	137.91

## 5.5. Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts

While estimating the provision for bad and doubtful debt, the licensees have considered the same at 1% by considering the commissions approved collection efficiency of 99%. However, the licensees like TPWODL, has propos the collection efficiency for the ensuing year would be 96%. The provision for the bad and doubtful debts proposed by the licensees is as follows:

**Table 6 Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debt**

<b>DISCOMS</b>	<b>Collection Efficiency (%)</b>	<b>Proposed Bad Debt (Rs in Cr)</b>
<b>TPCODL</b>	99%	30.15
<b>TPNODL</b>	99%	26.57
<b>TPWODL</b>	99%	41.54
<b>TPSODL</b>	99%	16.19

## 5.6. Depreciation

All the DISCOMs except TPCODL, have adopted straight-line method for computation of depreciation at pre-92 rate. TPCODL has considered the depreciation at 5.28% of the assets at the start of the year and 50% of the assets capitalized during the year. Depreciation for FY 2022-23 is projected at Rs 56.59Cr by TPCODL, Rs 70.78Cr by TPNODL, Rs 49.40 Cr by TPWODL and Rs 44.29 Cr by TPSODL.

## 5.7. Interest Expenses

TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL & TPSODL have submitted the interest expenses and the interest income for the FY 2022-23. TPCODL has proposed the interest on long term debt as 40.28 CR, working capital at 46.48 Cr, interest on ASL at 14.12 Cr. The net total interest expenses proposed by TPNODL, TPWODL & TPSODL licensees is Rs 84.16 Cr, Rs 100.69 Cr, and Rs 72.69 Cr respectively. The major components of the interest expenses of these licensees are as follows:

## 6. Revenue and Truing up ARR

### 6.1. Non-Tariff Income

TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL have proposed non-tariff income for FY 2022-23 to the tune of Rs. 107.21 Cr, Rs 154.15 Cr, Rs 267.69 Cr and Rs 35.16Cr respectively. The non-tariff income mainly includes the receipts to licensee from meter rent, service connection charges, reconnection charges, ODP, DPS, Wheeling Charges, CSS, rebate on power purchase, interest on FD etc.

### 6.2. Return on Equity and Tax on Income

TPCODL has projected the RoE of Rs 82.01 Cr. TPWODL has projected the RoE of Rs 48 Cr and tax on Income of Rs. 16.14 Cr. TPNODL has projected the RoE of Rs 65.85Cr and tax on Income of Rs. 22.15 Cr. TPSODL has projected the RoE of Rs 64.45Cr including the grossing up of RoE at the tax rate of 25.17%.

### 6.3. Revenue at Existing Tariff

The Licensees have estimated the revenue from sale of power by considering the sales projected for FY 2022-23 and by applying various components of existing tariffs. The total revenue based on the existing tariffs applicable for the projected sales is estimated at Rs 4004.83 Cr, Rs 2657.21Cr, Rs 4038.71Cr and Rs 1618.55 Cr by TPCODL, TPNODL, TPWODL and TPSODL respectively.

## 7. Summary of Annual Revenue Requirement and Revenue Gap

The proposed revenue requirements of DISCOMs have been summarized below:

**Table 7**  
**Proposed Revenue Requirement of DISCOMs for the FY2022-23 (Rs in Cr)**

	TPCODL	TPNODL	TPWODL	TPSODL	Total DISCOMs
Total Power Purchase, Transmission & SLDC	2869.17	2082.09	3286.44	980.66	9218.36
Total Operation & Maintenance and Other Cost	1460.82	1028.29	1247.99	955.80	4692.90
Return on Equity	82.01	65.85	48	64.45	260.31
<b>Total Distribution Cost (A)</b>	<b>4412.00</b>	<b>3176.23</b>	<b>4582.43</b>	<b>2000.91</b>	<b>14171.57</b>
Total Special Appropriation (B)	0	0	-95.69	0	-95.69
<b>Total expenditure including special appropriation (A+B)</b>	<b>4412.00</b>	<b>3176.23</b>	<b>4486.74</b>	<b>2000.91</b>	<b>14,075.88</b>
Less: Miscellaneous Receipt	107.21	154.15	267.69	35.16	564.21
Total Revenue Requirement	4304.79	3022.08	4219.04	1965.75	13,511.67
Expected Revenue(Full year )	4004.83	2657.21	4038.71	1618.55	12,319.3
<b>GAP at existing(+/-)</b>	<b>(299.96)</b>	<b>(364.87)</b>	<b>(180.34)</b>	<b>(347.20)</b>	<b>(1192.37)</b>

## 8. Tariff Proposal

TPCODL has submitted the “Green Tariff Proposal for Consumers of Odisha” and proposed additional tariff of Rs 0.84 per kWh over the existing tariff for opting purchase of Renewable Energy. However, the revenue from sale of power has been calculated as per the existing tariff. The other Licensees have also considered existing tariff for calculation of revenue for the ensuing year. Apart from the tariff hike Licensees have proposed to consider State Govt. Subsidy and reduction in BSP for to reduce the ARR Gap.

## 9. Allocation of Wheeling and Retail Supply Cost

The licensees have submitted the allocation of wheeling and retail supply cost of their total ARR based on the Hon. Commissions Regulations on bifurcation of Wheeling and Retail Supply Business.

**Table 8**  
**Allocation of Wheeling and Retail Supply Cost**

**TPNODL**  
**Statement of allocation of Wheeling and Retail Supply Cost. Rs. Lakh**

Sl No.	Cost/Income Component	ARR for FY 2022-23	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Wheeling Business	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Retail Supply Business	Wheeling cost for FY 2022-23	Retail supply Cost for FY 2022-23
1	Cost of Power	191363.46	0%	100%	11054.22	180309.23
2	Transmission Charges	16744.30	0%	100%	967.24	15777.07
3	SLDC Charges	101.53	0%	100%		101.53
	<b>Total power purchase cost *</b>	<b>208209.29</b>			<b>12021.47</b>	<b>196187.82</b>
	<b>O&amp;M</b>					

Sl No.	Cost/Income Component	ARR for FY 2022-23	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Wheeling Business	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Retail Supply Business	Wheeling cost for FY 2022-23	Retail supply Cost for FY 2022-23
4	Employee Cost	40892.82	60%	40%	24535.69	16357.13
5	Repair & Maintenance Cost	24001.00	90%	10%	21600.90	2400.10
6	Administrative & General Expenses	15517.92	40%	60%	6207.17	9310.75
7	Bad & Doubtful Debt including Rebate	2657.21	0%	100%	0	2657.21
8	Depreciation	7077.84	90%	10%	6370.05	707.78
	<b>Interest on Loans</b>					
9	for Capital loan	2674.98	90%	10%	2407.48	267.50
10	for Working capital	3118.70	10%	90%	311.87	2806.83
11	Interest on Security Deposits	2621.78	0%	100%	0	2621.78
12	Return on Equity	6585.40	90%	10%	5926.86	658.54
13	Tax on ROE	2215.08	90%	10%	1993.57	221.51
	<b>Special Appropriation</b>					
14	<b>Carrying Cost</b>	<b>2050.88</b>	25%	75%	<b>512.72</b>	<b>1538.16</b>
15	True Up of Current year GAP 1/3rd	0.00	25%	75%	0.00	0.00
16	Other, if any-Contingency Reserve	0.00	25%	75%	0.00	0.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>317622.92</b>			<b>81887.80</b>	<b>235735.12</b>
	<b>Miscellaneous Receipt</b>					
17	Non-Tariff Income – Wheeling	767.10	as per actual assumption	as per actual assumption	767.10	0
18	Non-Tariff Income - Retail Business	14647.86	as per actual assumption	as per actual assumption	0	14647.86
19	<b>Total Misc. Receipts</b>	<b>15414.96</b>			<b>767.10</b>	<b>14647.86</b>
20	<b>Total Revenue Requirement</b>	<b>302207.96</b>			<b>81120.69</b>	<b>221087.26</b>
* Allocation of power purchase cost towards wheeling has been made considering 8 % loss on input after effecting EHT Sales						

### TPWODL

#### Statement of allocation of Wheeling and Retail Supply Cost. Rs. Lakh

Sl No.	Cost/Income Component	ARR for FY 2022-23	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Wheeling Business	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Retail Supply Business	Wheeling cost for FY 2022-23	Retail supply Cost for FY 22-23
1	Cost of Power	303300.00	0%	100%	18710.00	284589.00
2	Transmission Charges	25200.00	0%	100%	1450.00	23750.00
3	SLDC Charges	144.00	0%	100%	144.00	0.00
	<b>Total Power</b>	<b>328644.00</b>			<b>20304.80</b>	<b>308339.20</b>



Sl No.	Cost/Income Component	ARR for FY 2022-23	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Wheeling Business	Assumption Ratio for consideration in Retail Supply Business	Wheeling cost for FY 2022-23	Retail supply Cost for FY 22-23
	<b>purchase cost *</b>					
	<b>O&amp;M</b>					
4	Employee Cost	62906.40	60%	40%	37743.84	25162.56
5	Repair & Maintenance Cost	27852.15	90%	10%	25066.94	2785.22
6	Administrative & General Expenses	15176.63	40%	60%	6070.65	9105.95
7	Bad & Doubtful Debt including Rebate	4038.71	0%	100%	0.00	4038.71
8	Depreciation	4939.74	90%	10%	4445.76	493.97
	<b>Interest on Loans</b>					
9	for Capital loan	1865.53	90%	10%	1678.98	186.55
10	for Working capital	3261.12	10%	90%	326.11	2935.01
11	Interest on Security Deposits	3856.54	0%	100%	0.00	3851.54
12	Return on Equity	4800.00	90%	10%	4320.00	480.00
13	Tax on RoE	1614.54	90%	10%	1453.09	161.45
15	Carrying cost on Regulatory Assets / Liabilities	-712.88	90%	10%	-641.59	-71.29
	<b>Special Appropriation</b>					
16	Amortization of Regulator Assets	0.00	25%	75%	0.00	0.00
17	True Up of Current year GAP	-9568.89	25%	75%	-2392.22	-7176.67
18	Other, if any- Contingency Reserve	0	90%	10%	0	0
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>448673.60</b>			<b>98376.35</b>	<b>350297.24</b>
	<b>Miscellaneous Receipt</b>					
19	Non-Tariff Income - Wheeling		as per actual assumption	as per actual assumption		
20	Non-Tariff Income - Retail Business	26769.44	as per actual assumption	as per actual assumption		

**\*Allocation of power purchase cost towards wheeling has been made considering 8 % loss on input after effecting EHT Sales**

**TPSODL**  
**Statement of allocation of Wheeling & Retail Supply Cost (Rs. In Crore)**

Sl. No.	Cost/Income Components	ARR for FY 2022-23	Assumption Ratio for consideration of Wheeling Business	Assumption Ratio for consideration of Retail Supply Business	Wheeling Cost for FY 22-23	Retail Supply Cost for FY 22-23
<b>1</b>	<b>Power Purchase Cost</b>					
	BSP	863.19	0%	100%	59.03	804.16
	Transmission Charges	116.76	0%	100%	7.38	109.38
	SLDC Charges	0.71	0%	100%	0	0.71

Sl. No.	Cost/Income Components	ARR for FY 2022-23	Assumption Ratio for consideration of Wheeling Business	Assumption Ratio for consideration of Retail Supply Business	Wheeling Cost for FY 22-23	Retail Supply Cost for FY 22-23
	Total Power Purchase cost	<b>980.66</b>			<b>66.41</b>	<b>914.25</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>O&amp;M Expenses</b>					
	Employee Cost	578.76	60%	40%	347.25	231.5
	A & G Expenses	113.82	40%	60%	45.53	68.29
	R & M Expenses	137.91	90%	10%	124.12	13.79
	Bad & Doubtful Debt including Rebate	16.19	0%	100%	0	16.19
	Depreciation	44.29	90%	10%	39.86	4.43
<b>3</b>	<b>Capital Cost</b>					
	Interest on Working Capital	27.28	10%	90%	2.73	24.55
	Interest on Capital Loan	24.47	90%	10%	22.02	2.45
	Interest on Security Deposit	13.06	0%	100%	0	13.06
	ROE	64.45	90%	10%	58.01	6.45
<b>4</b>	<b>Special Appropriation</b>					
	Amortization of Regulator Assets	0	25	75	0	0
	True Up of Current year GAP 1/3rd	0.00	25	75	0	0
	Contingency Reserve	0.00	90	10	0	0
	<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>2000.88</b>			<b>705.93</b>	<b>1294.98</b>
	Miscellaneous Receipt					
	Non-Tariff Wheeling Income		as per actual assumption	as per actual assumption		
	Non-Tariff Retail Income	35.16	as per actual assumption	as per actual assumption		

**\*Allocation of power purchase cost towards wheeling has been made considering 8 % loss on input after effecting EHT Sales**

## **10. Initiatives by Licensees and other performance improvement measures**

TPCODL

TPCODL has undertaken following initiatives for performance improvement.

- **Centralized Payroll System:** In erstwhile CESU Payroll was processed from Divisions and in tally system. TPCODL has introduced Centralized payroll system through SAP. Accordingly, the payroll system is processed centrally from Head office with less number of manpower.
- **BIRD Cell:** Bill Inward Reception Desk (BIRD) implemented at TPCODL where all Bills of TPCODL are received and the bills are processed centrally which reduced the Bill payment works at Circles & Divisions.
- **Automation & SCADA:** Various Processes are automated and many technical interventions are reduced.
- **SAP – HCM/TM Module:** SAP Human Capital Management & Time Management modules rolled out at TPCODL. Accordingly, employee details & their leave details are maintained digitally through SAP.

- **SAP – FICO Modules:** SAP FICO module reduced the paper works in Finance & accounts department leading to error free work with involvement of lower No. of Manpower.
- **Meter Reading & Bill Collection App Development:** Meter reading & Bill collections were done manually which was leading to multiple site visits. This Mobile app helped to timely meter reading and collection at a single visit.
- Apart from above the licensee has proposed power system control centre and use of IT enabled automation processes at various functional departments of distribution licensee.

## TPNODL

TPNODL has undertaken following initiatives for performance improvement.

- **Project clean up:** proposed various cleaning activities like cleaning vegetation, cleaning and replacement of defective kit kat fuses, AB switches, DO fuses, jumpers etc.
- **Project Shashakt:** Proposed strengthening of all pole base foundations, DT 100kVA & above on Plinth/Chair Structure and fencing, boundary wall, plinth mounted substation etc.
- **Project Reinforcement:** AT&C loss reduction activities proposed on war footing.
- **Setting up SCADA Control Room (OpCenEx):** TPNODL took a giant step towards transformation of operation by unveiling the state of art operation centre for excellence OpCenEx. Located at 33/11kV grid substation near Kali Mata Mandir in Balasore city, the OpCenEx with the best of operation technology-SCADA to monitor and control the 33kV/11kV network operations across 5 districts of Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Bhadrak, Jajpur and Keonjhar.
- **Operational Safety Management through centralized PTW System:** Operational excellence, PSC operation for PTW has been commenced for all the circles under TPNODL. All divisions, subdivisions, sections and PSS operating inform PSC for all the 33 kV tripping's occurring in the 33 kV distribution network on PSC mobile number. The PSC shift operator note down the tripping's information and issue a reference number to the authorised person calling the PSC. Once the tripping is restored by the operation team, the same is communicated to the PSC over phone by the Reference number holder.
- **Outage Management by PSC in coordination with working team:**
- **Initiative to build safety culture at TPNODL:** TPNODL has put in place the Health & Safety Policy, Our Value-SCALE, Safety Principles and the Safety Code of Conduct which are followed by all employees.
- **Technology Adoption:** Various initiatives proposed to establish IT and OT Technologies to drive the benefits by the licensee which includes implementation of Information Technology (IT) landscape, development of On-premises data centre for hosting various applications, Bespoke Applications for digitalization of business processes, Mobile Applications for consumers and employees for faster action and response, Customer Service digital Platform for TPNODL like payment gateway, website renovation, TPNODL Mobile App, Intimation to consumers through Whatsapp, QR Code/Bar Code on Bills, Offline

Cash Collection / SBM, Mobile App for three phase meter reading etc. SAP Module implementation is also proposed.

## **TPWODL**

**TPWODL has undertaken following initiatives for performance improvement.**

- **Implemented kVAH billing for all HT and EHT consumers**
- **Providing multiple online payment options for electricity bill payment:** Licensee has provided multiple online payment options for payment of electricity bill which has improved the collection efficiency. The payment options like cash collection through post office, CSE/VLEs e-Governance Services, bill payment services through ICICI Bank, Atom Technology payment gateway for bill payment through 28 banks, Bill desk payment gateway, EBPP services through airtel money, voda-phone m-paisa, PayTM Licensee has also tied up with various banks for POS. Licensee has also engaged GPLF / WSHG as micro franchisee.
- **Engagement of retail vendors for collection through Revenue Collection System:** upgraded for payment through mobile and issuing instant mobile notifications.
- Initiatives for revenue improvement: Upgraded the present call center with more advance customer care center.
- Implementation of online application process for release of New Service Connection
- Centralized System for Generation of Estimates and payment of demand charges and online power supply agreement etc.
- Implemented various initiatives to ensure safety.

## **TPSODL**

**TPSODL has undertaken following initiatives for performance improvement.**

- **Implementation of various options for electricity bill payment:** Payment options offered are like cash collection through post office, collection through CSC's/VLE's, ITZ cash card, payment through ICICI bank, Atom technology payment gateway for 26 banks online payment, payment gateway through bill desk for payment through 50 banks, M/s. Oxygen mobile hand held instrument for payment collection, Pay-TM for bill payment, union bank for online payment, Revenue collection through SANGRAHA APP, etc.
- **Implementation of various Vigilance and enforcement activities to combat theft.**
- **Planning to implement AMR for metering all 3 phase consumers**
- **Energy Audits:** TPSODL is having 794 Nos of 11kV feeders. Out of 794 feeders 664 feeders are metered. Against 110 Nos 33kV feeders 95 nos of 33kV feeders are metered. TPSODL has already conducted energy audit of 274 nos of 11kV feeders and 59 nos of 33kV feeders. Further energy meters are also installed on 894 nos of DTR points.
- **Implementation of SOP Audit**
- **Upgradation of Consumer Call Centre**

## 11. **Tariff Proposals and Rationalization Measures:**

### a. **Proposal by TPCODL**

TPCODL proposed the tariff rationalization measures as per the following proposals:

- **Proposal for removal of Concessional Wheeling Charges and Cross Subsidy Surcharge:** TPCODL has proposed that the Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) on power sourced through Open Access from Renewable Sources, which is currently exempted, to be levied at 100% i.e. there should not be any concessional Cross Subsidy Surcharge. Also, the concessional Wheeling and Transmission Charges which are presently charged at 20% of normal rates for Renewable Energy may be also be removed be allowed to charge at 100% i.e. equal to the normal Wheeling and Transmission Charges for renewable energy power sourced through open access.
- **Green tariff proposal for consumers of Odisha:** TPCODL has proposed that globally there is growing demand from consumers for a rapid transition to a net zero carbon economy thus creating demand for shift from fossil based power to renewable energy source. The licensee submitted that for the initial period of one-year green tariff may be applicable to only those consumers who have chosen to purchase Renewable Energy to the extent of 100% of their requirement. Further, consumers may be asked to give commitment for minimum 3 months for purchase of electricity at green tariff. This will facilitate easier billing and monitoring of consumer ranking on inclination towards the renewable purchase. Further this will facilitate the captive fossil fuel generators to meet their RPO obligation by way of purchasing green energy. Further, the licensee has requested the Hon. Commission to issue the certificate to consumer who opt to purchase Renewable Energy. Licensee has proposed additional tariff of Rs 0.84 per kWh as a Green Tariff for all category consumers.
- **Tariff reduction for higher LF:** Licensee proposed to offer tariff reduction of Rs.40 per kWh for LF between 75% to 80% and Rs 50 per kWh for LF above 80%. No discount for LF below 75%.
- **Separate Tariff Category for Non Profit Organizations:** Licensee has proposed to introduce separate tariff category for Non Profit Organizations like educational institutions and to be removed from the GPS category.
- **Cash Discount to Rural Consumers:** Discount to Domestic Rural customer is proposed to be changed from billing to collection. Thus, discount on payment at counter/digital payment may be enhanced for rural customer instead of providing the rebate at billing.
- **Separate tariff category for Mega Lift Irrigation projects and 15HP above Agriculture Consumer:** At present GPS supply is being provided to Agriculture Consumers using electricity for irrigation purpose with single connection and multiple users. Licensee proposed separate tariff category for such consumers.

### b. **Proposal by TPNODL**

TPNODL proposed the tariff rationalization measures as per the following proposals:

- **Revision of Demand Charges to HT medium category consumers:** The HT medium category consumers are now availing supply at demand charges of Rs 150 per kVA now proposed to be revised to Rs 250 per kVA.
- **MMFC for LT Category Consumer:** MMFC for all the LT category of consumers is proposed to be rationalized with single rate for 1st kW or part thereof as well as additional kW or part thereof.

- **Increase in rebate from 2 to 3% for digital payment for LT Domestic, LT GP single phase & Single phase irrigation consumers:** Licensee proposed to increase the rebate offered for digital payment from 2 to 3 % to improve collection.
- **Introduction of Amnesty arrear clearance scheme for LT non industrial category of consumer:** The past arrears outstanding of LT Non-industrial consumers as on 31st March 2021 is around 2096 Cr, out of which Rs.398Cr of arrear is due from PDC consumers. In order to realize the committed collection out of past arrears the licensee proposes to introduce Amnesty Arrear clearance scheme.
- **De-allocation of High Cost Power of GRIDCO:** Ministry of Power, Government of India has issued guidelines to enable DISCOMs to either continue or exit from PPAs with the generators after completion of the term of the PPA. Licensee proposed that in case of de-allocation of high cost power of GRIDCO, there will be substantial impact on BSP of the licensee which will help in reducing the revenue gap of TPNODL.
- **Withdrawal/Reduction of concessional charges viz (a) Nil Cross Subsidy Surcharge and (b) 20% of the Applicable Wheeling and Transmission Charges for sourcing Renewable Power on Open Access:** Licensee proposed to withdraw the concessional Wheeling and Transmission Charges and CSS being offered to RE OA consumers.
- **Special Green Tariff:** Licensee proposed 0.84 paise as special green additional tariff for the consumers opting green power.
- **Tariff for Cold Storage units through Govt. Subsidy:** Licensee has submitted that Govt. subsidy may be offered to Cold Storage to rationalize the tariff difference in Allied Agriculture Activities and that of Allied Agro Industrial Activity further to help the cold storage industry which is in distress.
- **SMART Prepaid Meters for Govt. Connection:** Licensee requested to allow separately for replacement of all the meters of the Govt. connections available in all the block level and above with smart prepaid meters during the ensuing year.
- **Special tariff to steel industry:** licensee proposed that for steel industry consumer on achievement of 75% LF up to 80% LF a discount of 8% on entire Energy charges be offered. For LF >80% to 90% discount of 9% on entire energy charges and for achieving LF more than 90%, discount of 10% on entire energy charges be offered. The proposed discounts not proposed for industries opting for open access in any month shall not be eligible for this benefit.
- **Special tariff for Existing industries having CGP if assured 80% LF of existing CD:**
- **Special tariff for existing industries who have no CGP for drawl of additional power beyond CD of 10 MVA**
- **Special Tariff for upcoming new industries with guaranteed period of business continuity**
- **Abolishing the benefit of leading PF for industries having CGP:** Licensee proposed to abolish the benefits being offered for leading power supply for industries having CGP.
- **Charges for line extension to LT single phase connection up to 5 kW:** Actual cost of installation of overhead line and pole for extending power supply to LT

single phase consumers is more than the allowed charges to be recovered from the customer. Hence, licensee has proposed to modify / amend the said charges.

**c. Proposal by TPWODL**

TPWODL proposed the tariff rationalization measures as per the following proposals:

- **Proposal for removal of Concessional Wheeling Charges and Cross Subsidy Surcharge:** TPWODL has proposed that the Cross Subsidy Surcharge (CSS) on power sourced through Open Access from Renewable Sources, which is currently exempted, to be levied at 100% i.e. there should not be any concessional Cross Subsidy Surcharge. Also, the concessional Wheeling and Transmission Charges to be removed and licensee be permitted to recover 100% i.e. equal to the normal Wheeling and Transmission Charges for renewable energy power sourced through open access.
- **Increase in rebate from 2 to 3% for digital payment for LT Domestic, LT GP single phase & Single phase irrigation consumers:** Licensee proposed to increase the rebate offered for digital payment from 2 to 3 % to improve collection.
- **Increasing the discount from 5 paise per kWh to 10 paise per kwh for Rural Consumers for prompt payment:** Special rebate for Rural LT domestic consumers @ 5 paise per unit in addition to existing prompt payment rebate who draw their power through correct meter and pay the bill in time is allowed. In line with the above the licensee has proposed to increase the special rebate of @ 5 paise per unit to @ 10 paise per unit for the LT Rural Consumers in addition to the existing prompt payment rebate & digital rebate who draw their power through correct meter and pay the bill in time.
- **Inter DISCOM feed extension to Railways:** Licensee is supplying to 16 railway traction consumers with load more than 200MVA. Feed extension is being allowed if the recorded MD on one traction Substation exceeds due to its feed extension over another traction sub-station of same DISCOM. However, when feed of one TSS of a DISCOM is extended over another TSS of other DISCOM then the benefit is not given. Railway is continuously pursuing since recent past that the major reason of fault is due to OPTCL network & there are the single transmission licensee across the state why they should be deprived off from such benefit when there would be a feed extension between inter DISCOM. Licensee has requested for necessary guidelines to extend such facility.
- **Separate tariff category for Mega Lift Irrigation:** Licensee is having a EHT consumer under mega lift with CD of 13500 kVA being supplied through 132kV. As there is no such tariff category under EHT, licensee is billing the consumer at HT irrigation category where demand charges & energy charges are very nominal. Hence, licensee has requested for separate category under EHT with demand charges of Rs.250 per kVA and energy charges under graded slab method for Mega Lift Irrigation consumer.
- **Special Tariff to Steel Industry:** licensee proposed that for steel industry consumer on achievement of 75% LF up to 80% LF a discount of 8% on entire Energy charges be offered. For LF >80% to 90% discount of 9% on entire energy charges and for achieving LF more than 90%, discount of 10% on entire energy charges be offered. The proposed discounts not proposed for industries opting for open access in any month shall not be eligible for this benefit.

- **Special tariff for industries those who have closed their units if reopen / starts:** As per the survey conducted by the licensee there are many industries who have closed their operation since long due to various reasons. As this is wasting the resources, are ready infrastructure can easily restart the business thus benefiting the employment and revenue to Govt. Hence, licensee has proposed discount of Rs. 0.50 per unit on the incremental monthly consumption during 2022-23. Industries opting this benefit shall not be eligible for open access. The scheme is proposed for the industries which were closed prior to Sep-21 & have load above 1MW and connectivity at 33 kV level with condition that they have no arrear outstanding even after adjustment of SD and can start with the same load when it was closed and load reduction will not be permitted. For FY 22-23.
- **Modification in scheme for extending special tariff for industries having CGP if assure 80% LF at existing CD:** Under the power surplus scenario, in order to encourage the consumption special tariff was offered for having LF above 80%. Licensee has proposed changes in implementing the scheme as follows:
  - Certain share of surplus power of the State may kindly be assigned to all the DISCOM out of which intending DISCOM will made advance requisition to GRIDCO for additional power requirement.
  - The agreement shall be between the industry having CGP & concerned DISCOM
  - Intending Industry opting the scheme has to ensure minimum offtake of 80% L.F and load reduction shall not be permitted.
  - The consumption shall be over above the approved quantum in ARR including SMD
  - Interested industry shall pay the highest BST as approved by Hon'ble Commission for DISCOM plus (+) transmission charges plus (+)30 paise per unit for DISCOM
  - Consumption upto 80% LF shall be billed as per existing RST and beyond shall be with special rate
  - Industry shall draw up to 120% of CD during off peak hour as per existing practice.
  - No demand charges for the additional quantum beyond existing CD. The additional quantum may be limited to two (2) times of the existing CD to facilitate all the CGP industries across the state
  - Industry availing open access power shall be adjusted after exhausting power under this special arrangement.
  - As this is a special agreement adequate Payment security mechanism shall be in place before power transaction as well as there will not be any rebate on additional power. However, DPS shall be applicable if payment is not made within due date.
- **Special tariff for existing industries who have no CGP for drawl of additional power beyond CD of 10 MVA:** In line with special tariff offered to industries having CGP, a special tariff for non CGP industries connected in 33 kV level or above is proposed by licensee. Consumption above 85% LF is



proposed at discounted tariff. With similar conditions as applicable for industries with CGP.

- **Special tariff for upcoming new industries:** Licensee proposed discounted tariff for industries intending to avail load above 1 MW and ensures no load reduction up to 5 years. Rs.0.50 per kWh be offered for first year on entire consumption, Rs.0.40 be offered for second year and Rs. 0.30 in third year.
- **Special tariff for industries for temporary business requirement:** Licensee proposed to offer higher load beyond contract demand on 10% additional demand and energy charges for the period varying from 1 to 6 months.
- **Special tariff for drawl of RE power with premium rate:** Licensee has proposed that additional tariff of Rs 0.25 per kWh over and above the existing energy tariff be allowed to be recovered from consumers opting Green Tariff.
- **Tariff for Cold Storage units through Govt. Subsidy:** Licensee has submitted that Govt. subsidy may be offered to Cold Storage to rationalize the tariff difference in Allied Agriculture Activities and that of Allied Agro Industrial Activity further to help the cold storage industry which is in distress.
- **Smart prepaid meters for Govt. Connections:** Licensee has requested to allow separately for replacement of all the meters of the Govt connections available in all the block level and above with smart prepaid meters during the ensuing year
- **Abolishing PF incentive for industries having CGP.**
- **Summation metering at OPTCL end & replacement of NON-DLMS meters**

**d. Proposal by TPSODL**

TPSODL proposed the tariff rationalization measures as per the following proposals:

- **Inclusion of NALCO and IMFA as consumer of TPSODL:** NALCO and IMFA, which are directly procuring power from GRIDCO are now brought under the TPSODL licensee area after amendment in the licensee area. TPSODL has requested Hon Commission to issue suitable directions to NALCO and IMFA being deemed consumers of TPSODL to execute necessary agreement for routing their demand through TPSODL. This will enable the licensee to supply the require emergency power to those consumers and will help DISCOM to improve viability.
- **Withdrawal of TOD benefit:** The consumers are allowed to set up CGPs. With introduction of frequency linked tariff for CGPs, there is no relevance of TOD tariff and hence the licensee has now proposed to withdraw the TOD tariff to three phase consumers except public lighting and emergency category of consumers having CGPs.
- **Recovery of Cost of energy meter:** Licensee is allowed to recover the energy meter cost through 60 monthly installments being called as meter rent. The rent component attracts the GST and hence the same needs to be recovered on monthly basis and payment of GST will have to be made. As the meter is a network asset the cost recovery may be call as recover of meter cost instead of meter rent.

- **Increase in demand Charges to HT medium category consumer:** The HT medium category consumers are now availing supply at demand charges of Rs 150 per kVA now proposed to be revised to Rs 250 per kVA.
- **Revision in Demand Charges and MMFC:** Licensee has proposed to levy the demand charges on installed capacity instead of contract demand also proposed the enhancement in demand charges of Rs. 250 per kVA per month on the basis of 80% of the CD or MD whichever is higher or proposed to levy demand charges at 85% of the CD or MD whichever is higher.
- **Introduction of Amnesty Arrears Clearance Scheme for LT non industrial category consumers:** The licensee is having outstanding of more than Rs.1499.00 crores under LT non industrial category as on 30th Sep-2019. Out of the same more than Rs.351.00 crs are under disconnected category. Most of the consumers, after accumulation of huge outstanding are trying to get another connection and putting the other one under Permanently Disconnected Consumers (PDC). Hence, the licensee has proposed to introduce Amnesty Arrears Clearance Scheme.
- **Increasing the discount from 5 paise per kWh to 10 paise per kwh for Rural Consumers for prompt payment:** Special rebate for Rural LT domestic consumers @ 5 paise per unit in addition to existing prompt payment rebate who draw their power through correct meter and pay the bill in time is allowed. In line with the above the licensee has proposed to increase the special rebate of @ 5 paise per unit to @ 10 paise per unit for the LT Rural Consumers in addition to the existing prompt payment rebate & digital rebate who draw their power through correct meter and pay the bill in time.
- **Charges for line extension to LT single phase connection up to 5 kW:** Actual cost of installation of overhead line and pole for extending power supply to LT single phase consumers is more than the allowed charges. At present the LT single phase consumers are being charges for service connection at Rs 1500 for connection up to 2 kW and Rs 2500 for connection from 2 to 5 kW and Rs 5000/- per span for distance above 30 mtr. Considering the high cost of actual implementation of service connection in rural area the licensee has proposed to fix the charges at Rs 12,500/- per span.
- **Abolishing the benefit of leading PF for industries having CGP:** Licensee proposed to abolish the benefits beings offered for leading power supply for industries having CGP.

## 12. Prayer

### a. TPCODL has following prayers to the Commission:

1. Approve the Aggregate Revenue Requirement (ARR) for Wheeling business and Retail business of the licensee for the Financial Year 2022-23 as proposed by the TPCODL.
2. Approve the proposal for reduction of Charges applicable to Open Access Consumers sourcing power from Renewable Sources, as given in Chapter 6 Proposal for removal of Concessional Wheeling Charges and Cross Subsidy Surcharge of this petition
3. Approve the proposal for “Green Tariff” as proposed Chapter 7 Green Tariff Proposal for consumers of Odisha of this petition

4. Consider the Tariff Rationalisation proposed in Chapter 8 Tariff Rationalization proposal for Industries
  5. Provide for clarifications sought in Chapter 9 Points for Clarification from the Hon'ble Commission
  6. Permit making additional submission required in this matter
  7. Grant any other relief as deemed fit & proper in the facts and circumstances of the case.
- b. TPSODL has following prayers to the Commission:**
1. Take the ARR Application and Tariff Petition on record.
  2. Approve the Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2021-22
  3. Bridge the Revenue Gap for the FY 2021-22 through reduction in Bulk Supply Tariff (BST), grant of subsidy from the Government of Odisha as per Section 65 of the Electricity Act 2003 and balance, if any increase in Retail Supply Tariff.
  4. To consider the AT & C Loss for the ensuing year.
  5. To do away with Intra state ABT till generators are involved.
- c. TPNODL has following prayers to the Commission:**
1. Take the ARR application and Tariff Petition on record.
  2. Approve the Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2022-23.
  3. Bridge the Revenue Gap for the FY 2022-23 through increase in Retail Supply Tariff or reduction in Bulk Supply Tariff (BST) wherever possible
  4. Allow the Tariff rationalisation measures as proposed
  5. Any other relief, order or direction which the Hon'ble Commission deems fit
- d. TPWODL has following prayers to the Commission:**
1. Take the ARR application and Tariff Petition on record.
  2. Approve the Aggregate Revenue Requirement for FY 2022-23.
  3. Bridge the Revenue Gap for the ensuing year FY 2022-23 out of surplus revenue generated / to be generated from current year along with efficiency gain and additional sale though proposed tariff rationalisation measures without burdening the consumer of the state assuming without increase in BST & Transmission charges.

**Tariff rationalization measures as proposed by the DISCOMs: -**

**TPNODL has proposed following Tariff rationalization measures**

- Demand charges to HT Medium category of consumers proposed to be increased from Rs. 150 kVA per kVA p.m. to Rs. 250 per kVA p.m.
- MMFC for all the LT category of consumers may kindly be rationalized with single rate for 1st KW or part thereof as well as additional KW or part thereof.
- Rebate for digital payment proposed to be increased from 2% to 3% for LT Domestic, LT GP single phase & Single phase irrigation consumers
- Introduction of Amnesty arrear clearance scheme for LT non industrial category of consumer.

- De-allocation of High Cost Power of GRIDCO
- Withdraw the concessional CSS and wheeling and transmission charges for RE Open Access.
- Proposed to increase Special rebate of 5 paise to 10 paise for LT Rural Domestic Consumers who draw power from correct meter and pay bill in time.
- Special tariff for drawl of RE power with premium rate.
- Differential tariff proposed for Cold Storage Units through Govt. Subsidy.
- SMART Prepaid meters for Govt. Connections
- Special tariff to Steel Industry
- Special tariff for Existing industries having CGP if assured 80% LF of existing CD
- Special tariff for existing industries who have no CGP for drawl of additional power beyond CD of 10 MVA
- Special Tariff for upcoming new industries with guaranteed period of business continuity
- For Industries having CGP, benefit of leading PF may abolished.
- Charges for line extension to LT single phase connection up to 5 KW

**TPWODL has proposed following Tariff rationalization measures**

- Levy of CSS on RE power
- Incremental digital rebate from 2% to 3% for LT Domestic, LT GP single phase & Single-phase irrigation consumers
- Discount to Domestic Rural Consumers
- Inter DISCOM Feed extension to Railway
- Creation of Category for Mega lift points under EHT
- Special tariff to steel industry
- Special tariff for industries those who have closed their units if reopen/starts
- Special tariff for Existing industries having CGP if assured 80% LF of existing CD
- Special tariff for existing industries who have no CGP for drawl of additional power beyond CD of 10 MVA
- Special Tariff for upcoming new industries with guaranteed period of business continuity
- Special tariff for Industries for temporary business requirement
- Special tariff for drawl of RE power with premium rate
- Tariff for Cold Storage units through Govt. Subsidy
- SMART Prepaid meters for Govt. Connection
- For Industries having CGP benefit of leading PF may abolished.
- Summation metering at OPTCL end & replacement of NON-DLMS meters
- Demand charges to HT Medium category of consumers

- Charges for line extension to LT single phase connection up to 5 Kw
- Introduction of Amnesty arrear clearance scheme for LT non-industrial category of consumer.
- Rebate on Prompt Payment of BST bill
- Other proposals as proposed in this application
- Allow the Licensee to submit additional documents, modify the present petition, if so required, during the proceeding of this application.
- Any other relief, order or direction which the Hon'ble Commission deems fit

**TPSODL has proposed following Tariff rationalization measures**

- Inclusion of M/S NALCO & IMFA as consumer of TPSODL and issue of suitable direction in the tariff order.
- Abolish TOD benefit.
- Change of nomenclature from Meter Rent to Recovery of the Cost of the Meter
- Increase in Demand charges to HT medium Industry consumers.
- To increase the Demand charges and monthly minimum fixed charges for recovery of fixed cost.
- Introduction of Amnesty arrear clearance scheme for LT non industrial category of consumer.
- Levy of demand charges on installed capacity instead of contract demand.
- Creation of accidental corpus fund.
- Increase in charges for line extension to LT single phase consumers
- Other Tariff rationalization measures as proposed in this application
- Looking to the geographical area and the consumer mix, the cheap cost of power may be allocated to the TPSODL while finalizing the BSP.
- Allow the TPSODL to submit additional documents, modify the present petition, if so required, during the proceeding of this application.
- Any other relief, order or direction which the Hon'ble Commission deems fit
- A true-up petition will be filed separately.

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